

to scale these peaks were Thomas Broderic, Robert and Archibald Gardner in the year 1850. The three men started out one morning, carrying only a light lunch as they expected to reach the top easily within a few hours. But the trip was not so easy as they thought and the altitude tired the men. Thomas Broderic was the only one to reach the very top. Archibald got to within a rod of the top and Robert within 200 rods. They decided to make their descent by way of Mill Creek as they were sure it would not be as precipitous as Big Cottonwood had been. In this they were wrong, as they found it even more difficult. They became extremely hungry, nearly exhausted and their clothes were in tatters. Selecting the best clothes from among them, one of the men put on the clothing, pinning the torn places together with hawthorns. He then made his way to the first farmhouse where he was given food and clothing and returned to the other explorers.

*q J. D. Parks*  
Weber and Provo Rivers—In the year 1851, Brigham Young called a party of men to explore the Weber River to its source and to follow the Provo River to the valley. The purpose of this was to explore the country to determine the amount of timber and grazing land and to report anything that might prove of service to the coming pioneers. The men selected were the three Gardner brothers, Archibald, Robert and William; also James Mangum, Joseph Adair and James Craig. Dens of rattlesnakes annoyed them—there were beaver making dams and felling trees. Even the old brown bear peered at them through the pines as they made their way up to the "granddaddy country."

Regina Gardner Erickson

*"Heart Throbs of The West," DUP, pp 232  
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*As told in: ↑*

## RANCHING IN THE EARLY DAYS

Not many years had passed from the time of the arrival of the first pioneers that the land adjacent to the cities and in surrounding valleys had been occupied. If the people who came in the later years of pioneering, as well as children of the first pioneers, desired to follow ranching, farming or the raising of livestock for a livelihood, they were forced to seek land near the mountains, in canyons and vales or in unexplored places. Among these people were a class who loved mountain living. They established homes and became well-to-do citizens through their labors in the mountains. The mountain man, sometimes, was the result of the pioneer boy who herded his father's few cows from the time he was old enough to handle stock. Some of these people loved the loneliness and independence of isolated places.

Those first pioneers feared to make their homes in the mountains because of the Indians who had been driven from their valley homes and streams and had gone to live in the mountains. Again those who wished to live there had to have a knowledge of wild animals so prevalent in the hills. During the first years they had no fear of desperadoes, but, in later years they had to learn to protect themselves and their stock from these lawless marauders.

The first ranches we will consider in this chapter will be those in and around Salt Lake Valley.

## RANCHING ON ANTELOPE ISLAND

The name of Briant Stringham deserves a place in the history of Antelope Island Ranch, located in Great Salt Lake. For sixteen years it occupied a large part of his life and some of the most pleasant days of his life were spent upon this island. According to record, the first white man to live there was an old mountaineer called Daddy Stump. After him came Fielding Garr, who had charge of the Church stock. Following his death in 1855 came Briant Stringham. The Island is about eighteen miles in length and from four to six miles in width. The east side is comparatively smooth; while the west side is rugged.

In the early days the Island was considered one of the most desirable pleasure resorts and many happy hours were spent there by President Brigham Young and his intimate associates. On one occasion during a three-day visit of the President, some of the most noted horsemen in the